## DIAZ, THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY.

WHAT HE HAS ACCOMPLISHED IN CUBA.

Shot at in His Pulpit, Arrested and Jailed-He Has Organized Churches and Sunday Schools and Started

Alberto J. Diaz, the Baptist missionary, has been driven into the sea by Spanish troops, put in jail for preaching the gospel, his clothing torn from him by a mob and has been shot at in the pulpit. He has converted 3,000 people in 10 years. His history is a remarkable story of mis-

He was born near Habana 44 years ago and was one of 24 children, his mother having married at the age of 12. His father was a Habana apothecary of some means, and \$10,000 was spent on Alberto's education. He was graduated from the University of Habana in both literary and medical departments and began life as a physician. Shortly after he was graduated the "Ten Years' War" broke out and Diaz went into the camp of the rebels, and was made a captain of cavalry. One afternoon he was sent ahead of his command to find a camping place for the night. The Spanish troops cut the two men off from their companions and drove Diaz and his com-panion to a point of land that made out into the sea. When darkness came on, the two rebels drove their horses into a thicket, dismounted and lashing their beasts, sent them ahead, hoping the Spanish troops would persue the rider-less horses in the dark. But the Spanish troops halted at the thicket. r the night, knowing that they had the two men on the point of land and could capture them at daylight.

Diaz knew that capture meant

death, and during the night he and his companion dragged a log out of the woods and pushed out to sea upon it. They calculated that a current would carry them down the coast out of harm's way, but at sunrise they found themselves at sea out of sight of land. They drifted about without food or drink until Diaz's companion and was drowned. Then Diaz became unconscious from exhaustion, and while in this condition he was picked up by a fishing vessel and transferred to another craft bound for New York. He arrived here penniless and friend-less. He found support as a reader in a cigar factory employing Cubans. He boarded in Brooklyn, was stricken missionary work.

tized in Gethsemane Baptist church Willoughoy avenue, Brooklyn, and was sent by the congregation—the rebellion having ended—as a colportear to Cuba. Later he was aided by the female Bible society of Philadelphia, after which the Hom. Mission beared of the water to Beared of the control of the co another. Notwithstanding contrary orders from the jail keepers, he to the honor of that grand preached, prayed and sang loud soldier, General Grant, for he mag enough for all the other inmates to mously gave back to the boys an American citizen, having been naturalized while in the United States; Then, as the yea naturalized while in the United States; he sent word to the American consul of Habana, and in three days Secretary James G. Blaine effected his retary James G. Blaine effected his resold at a premium, one having been bought by the mayor who had con-victed Diaz, and Diaz later had the satisfaction of converting the mayor and the jailer.

On another occasion Diaz and two of his assissants. Godinez and Herrers went to Guanabacoa to hold an openair meeting, when the three were arrested and taken before the on the charge that they had not given notice of the meeting, as the Spanish law requires. They were followed by a throng of sympathizers, infuriated and ready to mob the officers in charge. The crowd surrounded the prison, and Diaz was obliged to appear on the jail balcony and deliver an address dissuading his adherents from an attempt at rescue. A day after, the required notice of the meeting was found in the mayor's office, where it had been mislaid.

One day while Diaz was preaching, so he states, a shot from behind and above was fired. The ball, passing close to the intended victim, struck a boy in front of him. The screams of the wounded boy arcased cries of "Kill the Protestants!" "Shoot the heretic!" Diaz and his brother was mobbed, their clothing was torn off, and bruised and bleeding, they were carried before the He ordered his police to see them safely on the cars for Habana. Later a priest was convicted of firing the shot into the meeting and sent to Spain for punishment.

On a holiday as Diaz was passing along the seashore near Habana, he met two men fishing. He began talking of Christ to them. A party of merrymakers stopped to listen. Others joined the party and soon peo-ple came from a distance. Diaz warmed to his subject and the crowd became still larger. While he was speaking two policemen stepped up to his stand. Encouraged by their presence and thinking they were there to protect him, Diaz waxed eloquent. When he had finished he was placed under arrest, charged with preaching in the open air, and he spent several days in

He has organized in Cuba 30 churches and stations and 26 Sunday schools. He has 25 assisting clergymen. Seven of his churches have a membership of 7.000. He has over 3.000 teachers and pupils, and annually he baptizes 300 or

The Southern Baptist church bought for Diaz a theatre in Habana at a cost continue to love it till death. While of \$60,000. It seats 3,000 persons. In the flag under which he fought is this building he converted his mother. and he says that so overcome was he with joy that he forget the usual cere-mony and could only say: "Lord Jesus, this is my mother," and he im-

When Diaz first went to the island the members of his congregation were refused burial in the consecrated cemeteries, then the only burial grounds in Cuba. Diaz overcame this by starting rival cemeteries. The three cemeteries of the Baptists in Cuba now contain

as a suspect immediately after arriving in Cuba from New York. The phurches, school buildings and ceme-

teries in Cuba belong to the American Baptists. Diaz has frequently spoken in all the large American

Confederate Veterans are Defended.

CONGRESSMAN TALBERT SPEAKS IN THEIR BEHALF.

The Confederate Survivors are Loyal to Each Other and to the Cause for Which They Fought.

The Pickler pension bill, which proposed to give pensions to deserters from the Confederate ranks, was vigorously fought by Congressman Talbert, of this State, and the following is his final protest against it. His defense of Confederate veterans from unjust slurs and snears is most admire. unjust slurs and sneers is most admirable in every respect, and as he was personally named by several speakers in connection with the Southern solder, he felt it a duty to respond in behalf of his native State:

Mr. Chairman, while I am opposed to this bill and shall vote agairst every section of it, if the bill must pass I think the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Hepburn) s a very good one. It puts all applicants for pension upon the common evidence that is received in all courts cants for of justice. The whole bill is victous and deceptive from beginning to end. And, Mr. Chairman, the discussion of this bill has taken a very wide scope, embracing all manner of partisanship as well as the merits and demerits of as well as the merits and demerits of the Democratic and Republican parties, which is possibly somewhat of a legi-timate range of argument; but, sir, when the subject of the reunions of Confederate veterans has been lugged into this debate by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Hardy), I think the proper limits of propriety have been transcended, as that is a matter entirely irrelevant and disconnected from this bill.

The gentleman alluded more parti-

cularly to a reunion lately held in Charleston, S. C., a gathering of as true, loyal, and brave men as ever as-sembled upon this or any other con-tinent. The Southern soldiers, after following Lee and Jackson, Johnston, became unconscious, fell into the sea and other leaders through four years of winter's snow and summer's heat, often half naked and hungry, after accomplishing all that human endurance and bravery could accomplish, after showing the world how half-naked and half-starved troops could put to flight an army better equipped and three times more in number, yie ded to fate only when our flag went down upon the now historic field of Appo-He boarded in Brooklyn, was stricken with phneumonia, and it was thought he would die. Miss Alice Tucker, a Christian worker, boading in the same house with Diaz, left a New Testament is his room, which resulted, so he says, hands of their comrades in silence as they looked for the last time over the hills of Virginia, dotted with the graves of the slain of both armies, and eturned to their homes. But what did they find there?

In many parts of the sunny South they found their houses burned, their property gone, and all over the land was heard the cry like that of Rachel board of the t wthern Baptist conven-tion supported him. He left Habana weeping for her children because they with a box of Bibles for a missionary tour in the country. On the train a Spanish official arrested him, suspectof war, which had swept over the land ing that as Diaz had been a rebel, the box contained dynamite and not Bibles. Diaz was taken to the nearest prison | that run red with blood in April were and placed in one cell, while the box of Bibles was carefully deposited in the horses that sniffed the battle in to the honor of that grand and noble and sang loud soldier, General Grant, for he magnanihear him. He protested that he was horses) were proudly walking before

soldiers should meet together in their lease. Afterwards the captured Bibles reunions to grasp each other again by the hand, to celebrate their trials, and live over again for the moment the life of the soldier. And it is unkind, it is unfortunate, it is improper on the floor of the House in the discussion of a measure with which they have no connection except to pay their part of the burdens it may impose. Be this as it may. Mr. Chair nan, I wish to say that while these men of the South are as true and as loyal to the flag today as those of the North, and as ready to fight for its defense, at the same time they will continue to have these reunions as long as time itself shall last. Yes, sir; as long as the sun shines by day and the moon gives her light by night, as long as the stars twinkle in the heavens, as long as the Potomac and the Shenandoah continue to flow, as long as the dewdrops fall upon the resting places of our dead and the Blue Ridge sentinels their graves, just so long will the men of the South meet together in reunions to commemorate the heroic deeds of her immortal soldiery in song and in

story. (Applause.)
But let me say to this House that this is not done in any spirit of disloyalty to the Union to-day. It is not done in any spirit of prejudice to the gallant and brave soldiers who fought to the otherwise for Leolians Lyoice. n the other side, for I oelieve I voice the sentiment of every true Southern soldier when I say that with them the conflict of arms is over, the result acepted in good faith, and that now the soldiers of the South stand ready at all times to take by the hand the soldiers of the North, whom once they met in the red blaze of battle, now meeting over the chasm of sectionalism, ready and willing to bury forever the bloody spirit, and to plant upon its grave the white rose of peace, with the prayer that it may bloom perpetually, bringing forth fruit for the up-building and prosperity of this great nation of ours, with but one ambition, that we may forever remain a reunited, fraternal, and happy people. (Ap-

plause.) Then it seems to me to be uncharitable in anyone to criticise the Confederate soldier for his love for the lost cause, for while he stood by the Southern cross, with more than filial affection, until it went down, he believed he was right, and that his quarrel was made upon a principal quarried from the mine of everlasting truth; and so he loves it still and wil furl d and put away forever,

all reunited under Star Spangled Banner, we feel that if we are to respect that flag and fight for it, which we are willing to do if necessary, its folds should wave gently over the graves of our dead and the orms of our living. That is Southern sentiment as I now understand it, and what is sentiment but patriotism it-self? What is sentiment but principle What is it to-day that controls the universe?

Sir, from the time that Joseph car-Diaz was in New York a few weeks ried the embalmed body of his father ago raising money for his missions by fecturing on Cuba and he was arrested it in a cave in the field of Machpelah sentiment has ruled the world. What The was it but divine sent ment that led Joseph, the honorable chunselor, to go

to Pilate to beg the body of his Lord that he might wrap it in fine linen and bury it in his own tomb where never aid any other body—new, nice, and clean? It was sentiment.

What was it but a similar sentiment that lead the devoted woman to break the alabaster box of ointment and anoint the head of her Lord? And when it was suggested by some one in when it was suggested by some one in the crowd of a mercenary turn of mind (possibly like the fellow who injected this subject into this debate) that it might have been sold and given to the poor. He said, "Let her alone; she has done what she could; and when-ever; and wherever in all lands and countries My gospel is preached let this be told as a memorial of her."

What was it that led those devoted women to be last at the cross and first at the sepulcher? It was sentiment. Then do not impugn the motives of our people for their devotion to their own sunny South and their devotion still to the lost cause. What is it that fosters your fondest memories around the place of your birth? The old schoolhouse, the old oaken bucket, even, that hung in the well, and even the old garden gate. Sentiment makes us respect the living and leads us on in our pilgrimage, to give decent burial to the dead, to strew flowers upon their graves, and to mark their recting resting places with monuments as enduring as marble and as lasting as

Now, Mr. Chairman, let me say, in conclusion, that no amount of diversion can divest this bill of its vicious tendencies or relieve it from the appearance of humbuggery. It is a delusion and a snare, with no merit at all in it, and I hope it will be overwhelmingly voted down. (Applause on the Damogratic side.) on the Democratic side.)

CHARGED WITH CONTEMPT.

Five Charleston Lawyers in Danger

of Being Disbarred. The contempt proceedings issued by Judge Benet last week against five promint lawyers in Charleston have attracted much attention, and the case is causing much interest in conse-quence of its unusual character and the prominence of the men against whom the order was issued. It will be remembered that certain security holders applied for a receiver for the Palmetto brewery. The order to show cause was issued on December 31st, 1895, and while the return to it was 1895, and while the return to it was still pending the majority security holders went before the United States Court and had a receiver appointed. Subsequently Judge Benet issued an order against those security holders lemanding that they show cause why they should not be ruled for contempt. The case was heard, argument was nade and the decision was reserved. It had never been delivered, but on the 24th ult. the judge filed another order requiring the attorneys ase, among whem are H. A. M. Smith. Julian Mitchell, J. N. Nathans, Huger Sinkler, and James Simons, some of the leading members of the Charleston bar, to show cause why they shall not be disbarred, temporarily, or otherwise punished for contempt, inasmuch as all of them had knowledge of the action pending in the State court when they took their case into the United States Court. The tenor of the order is such as would indicate that Judge Benet is disposed to consider the action of the attorneys contempt.

Certain stockholders of the Palmetto rewery company, dissatisfied with the condition of its affairs and with the manner in which they were adminis-tered by President Doscher, applied to the State court for injunction and the

appointment of a receiver.

The injunction was issued by Judge Benet and the jurisdiction of the court thrown around the property in dispute between the stockholders, but the nomination of a receiver, for some reason, was deferred. Pending this suspense the De La Vergne refrigerating company, a foreign corporation and creditor of the Palmetto brewing company, through its solicitor, Mr. J. N. Nathans filed a bill in the United States circuit court for injunction and the appoint-ment of a receiver by that court in the interest of his clients. Mr. Nathans, as a director in a defendant bank which was a party to the proceeding in the State court, is evidently deemed by the presiding judge of that court to have been stopped as an attorney of the court from disregarding the court's restraining order and initiating new proceedings in another court to set side the authority of the court and oust it of its jurisdiction.

Whether this view of professional etiquette presented itself to Mr. Nathans or not, we, of course, do not know. It has become so common of recent years to appeal to the Federal jurisdiction to nullify or overrule the authority of the State court, and the lines jurisdiction of these co-ordinate courts strides of encroachment of the centralized power on the sovereignty o the States, that a lawyer intent on the interest of his clients rather than on maintaining intact the fundamenta principles of our confederated government might well lose sight of these nice distinctions of professional duty

and observance. The belief which, we are aware, ob tains among some familiar with the circumstances, and which may have gained some credence with the presiding judge of the Charleston district, that the petition for injunction and receiver was presented to and acted on by Judge Simonton of the United States circuit court without notice to nim of the jurisdiction already taken of the matter by the State court may have had its influence in impelling Judge Benet to the strong course pursued by him in this matter.

FLIES .- When visiting a friend last summer he called my attention to a urious plan for preventing the plague of flies in his house. The upper sash of one of the windows in his sittingroom being open for ventilation, there was suspended outside a piece of com-mon fishing-net. My friend told me that not a fly would venture to pass through it. He has watched for an hour at a time, and seen swarms fly to within a few inches of the net, and then, after buzzing about for a little, depart. He told me the flies would through the net if there was ittle light-that is another window in the opposite wall. he opposite wall. Though the day was very warm, I did not see a single fly in the room during my visit, though sewhere in the town they were seen in abundance. I suppose they imagine the net to be a spider's web, or some other trap intended for their destruc-

-A dealer says there is more steel used in the manufacture of pens than in all the sword and gun factories in SCRAPS OF UNWRITTEN HISTORY.

Aurens

THE LAST CABINET OFFICER OF THE CONFEDERACY

Narrates Some Interesting Incidents Never Before Published.

Hon. John H. Reagan, the only surviving member of the Confederate cabinet, recently made an address of unusual interest, in which he gave points of history not generally known and heretofore unpublished. His remarks and illustrations concerning the life and character of Jefferson Davis are of especial value, as he brings into prominence some notable

incidents in his career as leader of the

Confederacy, from which we quote the

No man known to history more

richly deserves a monument to his memory than the president of the late Confederacy. The wisdom and courage with which he conducted the age with which he conducted the ordina which 'ortitude and constancy with which s endured a long and cruel imprisoument after the fall of the Confederacy; the ability and fidelity which he displayed afterwards in writing the history of "The Rise and Fall of the Confederacy" are generally known But the confederacy. known. But there are some things in which a portion at least of the public have all the time misunderstood Mr. Davis. And there are some other things, which illustrate his character, which have not been made known to the general public, and to which I think it proper now to call attention, matter about which I shall speak from my constant association with him during the war, and from personal knowl-

Many persons have been made to believe that he was self-willed and arbitrary in his action. Nothing could be farther from the real truth. But it may be said with truth that he had two characters; or rather that his conduct in private life and in social circles was different from his action in the discharge of public duties. In private life and in the family and social circles he was of the most genial and pleasant men I ever knew. As gentle and as tender as a woman. possessed an enlarged knowledge of the physical sciences which always made him instructive. And his state papers were characterized by an erudi-tion rarely, if ever, surpassed by Eng-lish-speaking scholars. In his official capacity he was guided by a strong sense of duty, and had but little toleration for that class of men who were given to much talk and had no real nformation to communicate. It is sumed that he was harsh and self willed. You will understand that in his position his whole time was necessarily occupied with great duties and cares, and that he could not afford to spend his time in unprofitable talk. In relation to suggestions which have been made that he was self-willed and did not consult others on public measures, I know this to be incorrect When a question of importance came up for consideration, his habit was to exhaust all available sources of information, whether from persons or docu-ments, and when this had been done and a decision reached, that was an The Charleston Sun gives the following statement of the case. The rule is made returnable on the 4th of rule is made rule in rule is rule in rule in rule is rule in rule in rule is rule in rule in rule in rule in rule in rule is rule in in his position, who had constantly to be deciding the course to be pursued on great questions, must have acted as he did in order to get through with

the public business. I said there were some things illus trative of the character of Mr. Davis not generally known to the public When General Grant was moving his army down the Mississippi below Vicksburg, Mr. Davis was notified that his Briarfield plantation and large property would fall into Federal hands and was advised to send and have the movable property carried out of danger. To this suggestion he replied that the president of the Confederacy could not afford to employ men to take care of his private property. And when the Federal army was moving on ackson, Miss., he was acvised his hill home in Hinds County and his valuable library and other property there would fall into Federal hands other property and that he ought to have it removed to a place of safety, he made the same eply, that the president of the Con-ederacy could not afford to use men for the security of his private property. And all movable property at both places, including his negroes, were lost to him. I make these statements because I was present at each of these conversations, and I have not seen them in print.

I may also refer to another incident illustrative of both his character and his conservatism. Colonel Dahlgreen made a raid on Richmond, the the capital of the Confederacy, the object of which was to liberate some 22,000 prisoners, to kill the president and the members of his cabinet, and to burn the city. Richmond and our people were saved from these calamities by the merest accident. We had no troops n or near the city at that time for its defense. But a regiment of clerks and officers in the department and itizens had been organized, and a battalion of workmen at the Tredegar works, where our cannon and smal arms were made, who on occasions of danger were called out for the defense of the city. Col. Dahlgreen's plan was to cross James river some distance above the city and pass down the south side of the river to Belle Isle, where the prisoners were, release the prison ers and then commence the work of destruction and death in the city. But on reaching the river he found it swollen too much to be forded, and turned down the north side of the iver towards the city. In the meanime notice of his approach had been given, and the Tredegar battalion and he regiment of clerks and others had been called to arms and sent up the river to meet him, the Tredegar battalion in advance of the regiment.

A short distance above the city, at a suddenly met by Dahlgreen's com-mand, and was dispersed, and some of the men captured. A countryman some distance from them saw what had happened and galloped his horse towards the city to give the alarm. Just at the edge of the city he met the Colonel McAnery and informed him of the disaster to the battalion, and that Dahlgreen's command was coming lust in the evening. McAnery formed ine of battle across the road. By then it had become dark. He directed nis men to lie down and sent his skirmishers forward, with direction as the enemy approached, to fall back slowly on the line of battle, but in

as many of these men were trained soldiers who had been crippled in bat-

tle and appointed to places in the de partments. It was a dark night, and when Dahlgreen's men approached near enough the Confederates opened It was a dark night, and near enough the Confederates opened a destructive fire on them, killed a number of men and horses and stampeded the Federals. They retreated north across the Chickabominy, and after passing the Pomunky river were ambushed by some furloughed soldiers who happened to be in the vicinity, and learning of Dahlgreen's movements prepared to meet him. They killed Col. Dahlgreen and a number of his men, and made prisoners of more than 400 of them. These were brought to Richmond, and with them was brough the papers and orders showing the

purposes of the raid as above stated and also the turpentine balls and combustible matter to be used in firing the city. If he had succeeded 22,000 ners would have been turned loose to plunder and burn the city; tens of thousands of women and children would have been made homeless, the president and his cabinet would have been killed and the imagination may en killed, and the imagination may picture such other horrors as might when the prisoners were brought to

when the prisoners were brought to the city and the papers and orders disclosing the purpose of this raid were turned over to the Confederate authorities, together with the com-bustible matter to be used in burning the city, all felt that the whole affair, if it had been carried out would have If it had been carried out, would have been a barbarous violation of the laws and usages of civilized warfare, and that it would have shocked the civilized world by its cruel barbarity. The Federal authorities had on several previous occasions violated the laws of war as between civilized nations, and President Davis had notified President Lincoln of his purpose, if such practices were continued, to retaliate. When the foregoing facts came to the knowledge of the government every member of Mr. Davis' cabinet united in calling on him to have these prisoners draw lots and every tenth man shot, and that he then notify President Lincoln what had been done and why it was done. Mr. Davis suggested that he had known of the orders under which these men were acting, it would have been right to shoot them down while they had guns in their hands but that he did not think we should have unarmed prisoners shot. The members of his cabinet called attention to previous violations of the laws of war and President Davis' threat of retaliation. And they insisted that retaliation alone could arrest such practices, and that the purpose of this raid, which the papers showed was understood by the whole command, and that the men had volunteered for the purpose contemplated, made it proper that we should make an example having every tenth man shot. After the matter had been earnestly discuss-ed, Mr. Davis ended the discussion by declaraing, in opposition to the views of the cabinet, that he would not have

But now since the passions of war have died away, we shall perhaps all say that he did right. -Thomas Estrada Palma, the Cuban delegate, has returned to Washington, and speaking of the efforts of President Cleveland to secure concessions from the Spanish government for the people of Cuba he said: "Mr. Cleve-land is wasting his time. The patriots in Cuba are fighting for independence and not for reform. Nothing but independence or annexation will satisfy them. They will not lay down their their freedom. The only home rule they will accept is that administered by magistrates of their own choice, elected after the withdrawal Spanish army and all of the officers of the Spanish government from the island. President Cleveland is doing no one a service when he trics to pro note what they call reforms in Cuba. And unless he is willing to go farther than that we shall appeal from him to

unarmed prisoners shot. But few,

any, would have agreed with him then.

the American people. When a person is losing flesh and asting away there is cause for alarm. Nothing so worries a physician. sumptives would never die if could regain their usual weight. fact there would be no consumption if there was no wasting of the system The cause of this loss of flesh is a fail ure to properly digest the food eaten. Nine-tenths of all our diseases date back to some derangement of the ston

The Shaker Digestive Cordial will stop this wasting of the body. It acts by causing the food we eat to be diested so as to do good, for undigested ood does more harm than good. Cordial contains food already digested and a is digester of foods as well.

Every mother hates to make her children take Castor Oil. Laxol is sweet Castor Oil.

-An old maid once owned a parrot, which gave her a great deal of trouble owing to its profanity and disagreeable remarks. She decided to ask her minister for the loan of his parrot which erred in being almost too religi ously disposed in its conversation. Th minister consented, so Polly the good went to visit Polly the bad. days later, upon entering the oom where the parrots were, maiden lady was greeted with the re-mark, "I do hope the old woman may die!" while the clergyman's parrot added, "We beseech thee to hear us good Lord.

SKEPTICISM.—"This weather," said the oldest inhabitant, "reminds me of my boyhood days."
"But they say it is the hottest April 'Who says so?"

"The weather officials." "Well, mebbe 'tis, mebbe 'tis," he rumbled. "But if they don't show that they know any more about the weather we used to have than they do about the weather we're going to have. 'm blest if I wouldn't rather depend on my own recollection.

-The highest of luxurious traveling has been achieved by the Czarina of Russia. The Empress's private car is entirely upholstered in rose-colored satin, and is lighted throughout by electricity. The wheels of the ter long compartments are covered with India-rubber tires. The train is in charge of several officers of the roya household, who have strict injunctions to rdmit no one-not even Russian officials.

-A woman horse thief was arreste by the sheriff of Nez Perces County daho, a few days ago. She was found to be one of a gang which had been operating in that region for about year. Four male members of the gang were caught with the woman. She is reported to be good looking, 22 years oid and of a fiery disposition. She was dressed in men's clothes and rode order, and to keep up the fire, so as to define the advance and position of the enemy. This duty was well performed her borse astride with great skill.

MORAL SIDE OF THE NEWSPAPER.

Advertiser.

AN INTERESTING PAPER FROM A PREACHER AND EDITOR.

Some Reasons Controlling Newspapers the Wrong Way-The Power and Responsibilty of the Press.

Moral Side of the Newspaper" was de-livered before the annual meeting of the State Press Association by Rev. W. P. Jacobs, of Clinton:

Every paper has a moral side. Some unfortunately an immoral side always. Occasionally it is the patent outside that is immoral in news notes and ads, and sometimes the not so patent inside. The writer on one occasion advertised a horse race in his patent outside and apologized for it on his inside.

But, after all, the question of the morality or immorality of a paper cir-culates about the personality of its editors. All editors are not pious men Some few (very few) get drunk after the paper has gone to press, and there invoke all the adjectiveness of their dictionaries, versus drinking, in their next issue. We know an editor, who wrote, "I was on a jag last week. I'm sorry. The public will please excuse the imperfection of our make-up that week, as we were quite locked up," so he was.

As a rule editors are the best inform-

ed people in the community. Unfor-That accounts for the terrible mis-takes made in writing up church doings. Preachers laugh at these things but the editor can't see the joke. Still the editor might be a splendid "eccle-siastical reporter," and yet not run a mora' paper. A preacher sometimes fills a fine pulpit, and had better not be there.
"If the "moral man" of the newspa-

per is always its editor, the moral side of a newspaper must necessarily be the view the editor takes of all the higher interests of the community in which

Now, his views on moral subjects are very apt to be warped by several considerations.

1st. His own lack of a clear-cut inception of moral duty. A man that lies will lie in print. A slanderer takes pleasure in "sharp, keen, incisive vituperation." A wild, reckless editor may write hightoned discourses occasionally, aping the goodness he ne has not, but the rule will be the other way.

2. Pecuniary considerations are often all powerful. Vile ads are printed because they pay. The bulk of any community is disposed to sensational-ism, and hence vile things are often reported in full. How can a man take clear-cut ecclesiastical views, for instance, as to Sunday editions of his paper, if the Sunday edition is the est paying one of the week.

3d. Fear often has a great deal to do

with an editor's work. He does not wish to lose subscribers at any time, and hence even the mad fury of a lynching bee may be condoned, or at east not very severely dealt with, so tion with it-not indeed that editors are alone in this. They perhaps but reflect the tone of the community. 4th. Politics largely affect the

an editor takes on many moral questions, notably that of prohibition or its correlative, the dispensary. Party ash is a powerful incentive to an editor to keep the "straight and narrow path" of political duty. We recently heard Judge Cothran remark that he never knew a minister who became a lawyer to honor his profession, but per contra, a lawyer who entered the ministry was always an ornament to it. However that may ve can say that a religious paper that enters the political arena is always unreliable, but that a political paper with strong moral and religious principles is a reliable and honorable power in the community.

Other forces, of course, operate or the editor, as many winds on the sail. to trim it this way and that. But a ew considerations deserve thought ust here.

1. A newspaper is the most powerful agent in any community for good or ill. The preacher only reaches the church-going, and the teacher the young. The editors reach everybody. Moreoever there is a certain force in "cold type" with mult with multitudes, especially of the half-learned, that nothing else has. Who has not heard the vulgarism, "I seen it in the paas an end of all argument. editor's tripod is the grandest pulpit in Crowned heads have the universe. found it needful to bow before the re porter's pen. Think of one great news-paper sending forth a half million ssues daily—its editorials read prob ably by twice that number of persons. so great is this power that we venture he assertion that were all the papers of this country to agree to plunge this country into a war with Europe, and o persist in it within a week the thing ould be accomplished.

2. Power always entails responsioility. Newspapers, therefore, ought o have highly developed consciences. Instead of being weathercocks, instead even of being leaders, they should have always at heart the supremest good of the community, and should preserve it, regardless of money considerations, political influence or sel-fish schemes. Independency in politics or religion may be an error, but the nan who declares himself independent row, will be always the trusted and nonored leader. In the present State of South Caro-

lina social order, there are many points deserving careful study in the sanctum as to the course to be pursued. We think that we can point with a just pride to the columns of our State press, and challenge comparison with others, as to their generally high moral tone. The greater crimes are duly chastised. Our editors, almost to a man, hate meanness and love fair. dealing. While a few against the laws of courtesy, the great majority of our editors are gent as well in print as out of it. Even political antagonists are given a how young of fairness. The church work of every pair. community is fully and duly reported, grand and that not in its sensational features. but in its regular routine. We see a

great many of the papers published in this State, and except in their dealings with the liquor and the Sunday questions, we have found an impressive amount of zeal for all that is good and noble. In the publication of sermons, especially those of Dr. Talmage, our newspapers have done great good for evangelical religion. We have known one man, in our own pastoral experience, who traced his conversion to an article in a secular newspaper. I would not leave the impression

that we are all living editorially in the take her and walk in the garden. I golden age. As in Israel's old-time sure and keep her bonnet on. She golden age. As in Israel's old-time "there is yet much land ed." The foe of sensationexperience. to be possessed." alism has very great power over the average newspaper mad. The clear "It is a sign the coll is getting better," public like pepper in their hash, and the editor is the man to give it to don't believe she knows as much about much the editor is the man to give it to don't believe she knows as much about much the editor is the man to give it to don't believe she knows as much about much the editor is the man to give it to don't believe she knows as much about much the editor is the man to give it to don't believe she knows as much about much the editor is the man to give it to don't believe she knows as much about much the editor is the editor is the man to give it to don't believe she knows as much about much the editor is the edi

only are railroads, cotton mills, and new enterprises of all sorts, for the commercial prosperity of the communfrom personal experience that church es, colleges and orphanages have, through the kindly fostering care of

the editorial fraternity, been nursed into a vigorous life by being granted that publicity needful for success.

For my part I am not only a newspaper man by practice, I am one also in faith. I believe in the press, and whether in one line or another with rarest exceptions, I have found the grandest ally of the church for the redemption of mankind from ignorance and error to be the newspaper, be it either the great and far-reaching daily or the humble country-born and

BILL ARP'S PHILOSOPHY.

bred patent outsider.

He Has a Controversy With Mrs. Arp and Meets With His Usual Defeat.

The peafowls stirred up a small garter snake down in the grove and they raised such a rumpus as to attract my wife's attention. The reptile came slipping along through the grass to-ward the house and she screamed for me, of course. It came in the front yard and I killed it by the stone step, but my wife never believes a snake is dead as long as its tail wiggles. I had to keep on killing it to satisfy her, and then hang it up in a tree to make it rain. It is awful dry up here, but now I reckon it will just pour down some time. This is the second snake that has ever been seen here, but me wife says she knows that the place is just

haunted with them. They always go in pairs, she says. "Moses mentions in pairs, she says. "Moses mentions only one," said I, "and dident mention any until after Eve was created. Probably Adam lived and worked in that garden alone for many years and he got as sick of it as did Robinson Then Eve was created for Adam's express company, and they got along very well until the serpent beguiled her." "Yes, and the poor woman has to bear all the blame of our sin and misery," said my wife. "Addam said 'The woman Thou gavest me did give unto me and I did eat." Why didert Eve say the man Thou didst make me for did not protect me from the wiles of that smooth-tongued serpent. He let me eat first and take all the risk of the danger. autocrat. No telling how long he had been acquainted with the serpent for he knew all the animals and had mingled with them and had dominio over them and had given them all names long before Eve was created." "No doubt of it," said I, "for Josephus says that the serpent lived in the hous

they played marbles together and went in a-washing." "Yes," said Mrs. Arp, "and the Lord gave the command to Adam about the forbidden fruit long before Eve was born."

with Adam and was very handsome and very smart and could talk. Perhaps

"She wasent born," said I.
"Pity she was not," said she. "Then
she would have had a mother who
would have protected her from the serpent and from Adam, too. poor women never even had choice of lovers nor a courtship nor a wedding."
"Nor a trousseau nor her picture in
the papers," said I, "and she dressed remarkably thin considering that the climate there is about like ours. reckon that Adam's family expenses were very light about those times But later on he caught it, for Josephus he had twenty-three daughters and, of course, somebody put up a dry goods store in the neighborhood and sold finery. Fig leaves played out early

should like to know where they got any dry goods and finery or any money to pay for it." said she Bible says the Lord made them garments of skins."

"Yes," said I, "made them for Adam and Eve, but two or the se hunired years after that they made ornaments of gold and had precious stone and made money, too, for Moses says in the second chapter of Genesis that one of the four rivers flowed through a land where the gold was good and there, too, was bdullium and the onyx stone. Oh, they caught on to new fashions mighty fast, and cut up scandalous and Josephus says the sons of God were fallen angels and they saw that the daughters of men were fair to look upon and they mated with them and raised accrop of giants, and everybody got demoralized except Noah and hi

" Moses tells how that 'wise-hearted women spun with their hands and made beautiful ornaments for the tabernacle Some of the necklaces taken from the mummies are as fine as are ever seen behind us in fine fabrics and ornamen tal arts. We read of an ancient Hindoo princess who came into court on a state occasion and her father said back, my daughter-go back and dre yourself.' And she replied, 'Father, I have on seven suits,' but they were of muslin, so delicately fine the king could see through them.

"Well, that will do row," said my wife, "The baby is waking up. Bring her to me, please. The poor little cutting that other tooth. She is the best and sweetest child in the world I wish she would cry and be cross little sometimes. Somehow I am afraid of his own selfishness and persists in a she is too precious to stay here long course of right, as straight as an ar- Tum here to your dan-ma, darling. Tum here And little Caroline puts out her arm and smiles and coos, and her dan-ma she has a little fever and has taken a germination very slow.

In places sweet potato slips are ready she has a little fever and has taken a cold. When you walk out with her you will not put on her bonnet. a child is teething you can't be too

careful with them. The other day my wife was looking all around the room for her spectacle When suddenly she discovered that she had them on and she exclaimed, "Well, I do reckon I'm the biggest fool in the world!" "No you ain't grandma," said another grandchild. "You are the bessest fool in the world." Her spectacles have got too young for her, and I must get another pair. What a pity it is that these old grandmothers have to wear out and pass away! Mother Eve didn't. Good what a time she had her posterity, Josephus says she had sixty children, and if they had sixty apiece and so on down the line and she lived as long as Adam did, there we eight generations in sight, and that would make millions of people. It would make a hundred millions if each generation had only ten apiece But I must stop ruminating about

these speculations, for I hear Mrs. Arp calling again on the piazza. "Is it the other snake?" said I. "No; but the baby is fretting and wants you to running at the nose now, and she sneezed awhile ago "Sneezing is a good sign," said I.
"It is a sign the cold is getting better,"

them. Yet I do contend that the press of this State is using its mighty power for good. With their generous aid not worries more about them. When Caroown children. Certain it is that she worries more about them. When Caro-line's mother goes visiting my wife is line's mother goes visiting my wife is afraid something will happen to the child before she gets back. Oh, my country-it makes me so tired.

WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN.

The Reports are Better than Expected -Unusual Heat in April.

The following bulletin covers the weather and crop conditions for the week ending Saturday, April 25th, and in its preparation were used reports from one or more correspondents in each county of the State

Hot weather continued the entire week, but with a gradual tendency towards lower temperature. There was more cloudiness, also, that tended to make the heat more tolerable than dur-ing the previous week. The excess in temperature averaged ten degrees p day over the normal, ranging fro on the coast to 12 in the western tions of the State. The heat was evenly distributed; thirty-two stations reporting mean temperature, did not differ more than 3 degrees for the

week. A maximum temperature of 98 was recorded at Gillisonville on the 20th, and the week's minimum of 57 was recorded at Greenville on the 21st, and at Society Hill on the 25th.

The dry weather was greatly relieved in places by rains that covered the entire State during the afternoon and night of Friday, the 24th, with the exceptions of parts of Fairfield County, where no rain fell.

The north central counties, including Richland, Fairfield, Union, Newbercy, York, Lancaster and Sumter, had least rain with amounts in no place exceeding 0.50 of an inch and generally less than 0.25 of an inch; in the extreme western counties the rain was somewhat hervier, and also in the Savannah Valley, while in the eastern portions of the State the rainfall averaged from 0.50 of an inch to 1.80

More rain is needed and no crop has nad enough. The beneficial effects of the rain

were increased by the generally cloudy weather during the latter portion of the week. The first of the week was almost cloudless. The sunshine averaged about 74 per cent of the possible. The thunder storms of Friday evening (24th) were accompanied in many places by vivid lightning and high winds, the latter having reached almost tornadic force in Aiken County, with considerable damage to fencing, forests and to buildings, but crops were too small to have suffered injury. High winds were quite general on that day, but the resulting damage, if any,

was slight.

There is little change to record in the general condition of crops, except where the rainfall was most all vegetation was freshened and vitalized, but over the greater portion of the State the need of rain has not been materially lessened by the amounts that fell, which in many places gave only surface wetting. The northeastern counties fared best in the matter of rainfall, and rainfall, and there all crops and vegetation were looking well at the close

of the week. Ravages by insects are this week re-ported from various portions of the State: Colorado beetles in York, Chareston and Beaufort counties; a small beetle has attacked the tobacco plant, cut worms are destructive, in the fields nd gardens in other reports of less specific nature in-

dicate the prevalence of insect pests over a large portion of the State. The majority of correspondents report corn in fine condition, with good stands, healthy color, and growing off well, in view of the dry weather. Bottom lands are yet to plant largely, but more rain is needed to soften the ground before it can be prepared. Early planted corn is in some instances receiving its second working. Later planting coming up slowly factory ones, while later planting time is in a very fine, premising condition over the entire State.

Cotton planting has progressed fairly well, having been resumed since the rains, and is nearly finished; different sections report from 10 to 25 per cent. vet to plant. That of earliest planting s up to pretty good stands, but hardly satisfactory ones, while later planting s coming up very slowly, but will be helped by the rains where heavy enough. The cotton crop has generally made satisfactory advance over the p evious week, and has, where up, a good, healthy color, and is receiving

its first plowing.
Some tobacco has been transplanted in the northeastern counties where the rains made the ground wetenough, but more and heavy rains are to make transplanting safe, and so this work was not pushed during the week. Reports from Kershaw County state that many beds failed, that ir quence of the scarcity of plants lands that were fertilized and prepared for tobacco will be planted to other crops principally cotton. Generally tobacco plants are looking fine.

Wheat is heading lew, but retains a good color. Fall oats are heading very low; were greatly helped by the rains, but need more rain. Spring oats continue to fail, and any amounts of rain would scarcely bring it into a condition to make a crop.

Rice, sugar-cane, melons and the usual minor crops are being largely planted, and where up are growing well, but with these, as all other seed,

for setting. Fruits look promising generally and apples particularly so, in the western counties. Wild black-berries are blooming finely and promise to be plentiful.

Farm work is well advanced and is up with the needs of the crops. up with the needs of the crops. Up-land pastures are failing for want of

rain. The advantage in crop conditions now rests with the eastern portions of the State, while on the previous week it was with the western portion, the rains having caused the difference. J. W. BAUER, Director.

-Among the packages of money repeived at the treasury redemption oureau last week from the sub-treasary at Chicago for redemption was a ounterfeit note of the denomination of \$100. It was an old note, of the series of 1872, very ragged and very dirty. The note had been in circulation for many years and performed all the offices of money without its genuing ness being suspected, and was finally accepted at the sub-treasury at Chicago as good. And yet, according to the clerk who instantly picked it out of a roll of other notes, it was but a very executed counterfeit. lerk in the sub-treasury who passed in counting will have to make up he amount out of his own pocket.

-Satan as